



The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

THE Publisher requests that those persons who have not yet received the printed forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be good enough to do so without delay. Any person who has recently arrived, and to whom printed forms have not been sent, are respectfully requested to forward their names and addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, Dec. 1st, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

THIS Work, now in the TWENTH year of its existence, will be published annually, and will be sold at the price of one shilling after the close of the year.

It will be compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains will be spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872, will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE.

AT THE PEAK;

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS  
(Designed expressly for this Work);  
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,  
and of the COAST OF CHINA;

bother other local information and statistics, carried to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:—

Singapore.....Messrs. HUNTING & CAMPBELL,  
Penang.....Mr. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.,  
Macao.....Mr. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.,  
Macau.....HEDGE & Co.,  
Ningpo.....Kelly & Co., Shanghai,  
Shanghai.....Kelly & Co.,  
Hankow and RIVER PORTS.....HALL & HOLTZ,  
Chefoo and Hsiaowoo.....HALL & HOLTZ,  
Nanking and Peking.....HALL & HOLTZ,  
Nanking and Co., Shanghai,

Nanking, THE C. & J. TRADING CO.,  
Hiroshima, OSAKA, THE O. & J. TRADING CO.,  
Yokohama, Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,  
Japan Gazette Office,  
Singapore, Straits Times Office,  
Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, &c.,  
London, Mr. A. L. CLARKE, Clement's Lane,  
Grosvenor Street, 39, Cornhill,  
London, Mr. BATE, HENDY & Co.,  
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange,  
New York, Messrs. S. M. FENTINGEL & Co.,  
37, Park Row.

MARRIAGE.

At Singapore, on the 24th November, by the Revd. Wm. Dale, WILLIAM HENRY DALGLEISH, second son of the late Robert MacKenzie, Esq., of Singapore and London, No. Cardine.

[2145]

Established from the Daily Press from this office, on

on Thursday morning at 10.00, and the last messenger left the office at 10.45.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 10TH, 1871.

The memorandum from Count ROCHECHOUART to the Tsung-le Yamen, in reply to the Missionary circular, appears to afford the explanation of the telegrams which have been received from home with reference to the movements of CHUNG How and the decision adopted by M. Thiers to accept the apology tendered, on condition of the Chinese Government promising in future to afford to Missionaries the protection guaranteed in the Treaty. We may judge from the date of the memorandum that Count ROCHECHOUART had the sanction of his Government to all that it contains, and it is probable that the answer of M. Thiers to accepting the apology tendered by CHUNG How was dependent upon the acceptance by the Chinese Government of the terms set forth in Count ROCHECHOUART's memorandum. This document is dated November 14th, and it will be re-collected that M. Thiers accepted CHUNG How's apology on the 27th of that month, there being thus ample time for communicating the Chinese decision as to the memorandum between those two dates. If this view of the subject is correct, we may congratulate the French Government on having asserted its rights in a very fair and temperate manner. There is no hesitation in maintaining to the full the stipulations of the Treaties, and the tone which is adopted is precisely that best fitted for dealing with Oriental officials, being a simple enunciation of a view which they intend to adhere to, in place of any general argument which would open the door to endless discussion. The whole of the proposals in the Chinese circular are quietly rejected, while it is pointed out that some of the causes of complaint which it is alleged exist arise in a practical form, the remedy which is to be sought is an appeal to the legation at Pekin. This was clearly the only logical ground that could be adopted. Any attempt to enter into restrictive rules regarding Missionaries, such as were proposed in the memorandum, would at once have opened the door to endless accusations, and instead of lessening the chances of disturbances in the country, would have tended directly to induce them.

In addition to this, such a course would have been the strongest encouragement to the Chinese, either to foster or to wink at such horrors as the Tientin Massacre, if they found that by following up such an event the negotiations they were able to obtain concessions in their favour. As it is, at all events, they have gained nothing; while they can scarcely be insensible of the danger they run, and by how little they have escaped a conflict with foreign Powers. Can it be hoped that the end of this lamentable affair has now been reached, and that this nugatory result will be sufficient to prevent any recurrence of the disturbances and excitement which for the last two years have caused so much anxiety? We should be glad if we could feel any confidence in such a result, but unfortunately there is too much reason to feel that the utmost circumspection, firmness and discretion will be required on the part of the Foreign Representative to prevent matters soon drifting back into the position they were in before the outbreak at Tientin. True, in the present case, the Chinese have escaped being plunged into hostilities with foreigners very narrow-

ly; but still they have escaped, and it may be feared they will be apt to forget by how little that escape occurred. In the meantime, they have in a spirit of infatuation been fanning the flame of hostility to foreign nations generally, but more particularly to the French, in all parts of the Empire. This was probably done mainly with a view to having it talked about, such being in all likelihood regarded by them as a very effective means of so far intimidating foreign nations as to induce them to yield upon the Missionary question, and upon other matters in which they were desirous to depart from the Treaty.

It is, therefore, to be feared that the officials may, as nearly always happens in these cases, find that they have been sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind, and that it will be beyond their power to put down the spirit of hostility which they have themselves excited, or at least very greatly encouraged. It may be hoped that these difficulties will be surmounted, but their existence cannot be ignored; and, while we may congratulate ourselves that at least a firm stand has been made against granting concessions by giving up treaty rights in the face of the Tientin Massacre, and the abominable accusations which have been spread broadcast over the Empire by the officials, we are justified in looking upon the future with apprehension, as the small practical injury which has resulted to the Chinese from so awful a deed as the Tientin Massacre leaves ground to apprehend disaster, upon the first evidence which there may be of any vacillation or weakness on the part of the French, or of any other of the Foreign Representatives at Pekin.

METEOROLOGY.

(Communicated.)

Meteo is derived from a Greek word, signifying hot, sublime; meteorology is, therefore,

the study of things aloft.

Meteorology ranks still as a new science.

Id all young sciences a vast multitude of facts have to be acquired and arranged, and their results very carefully tabulated and compared, before any reasonable or reliable conclusions can be expected.

In the case of meteorology

can be recorded by figures,

diagrams, and the dryest and most uninteresting

of accounts. No accurate science is popular until people have begun to generalize from the facts, and then the wider and more inclusive the generalizations, the more interest do they possess. But the early generalizations of meteorology were neither very accurate nor very interesting.

Although, however, we have only very lately begun to comprehend and bring into definite shape the facts of this science, for some half century have been in course of accumulation, infinite gratitude is due to those who laid the foundation on which we now rear the imposing structure of modern meteorology.

We will now proceed to give an account of the science of meteorology as it now exists.

Our atmosphere is not a mass of dry gases composed only of that mixture of dry gases for our principal and essential ingredients, and always had an equal temperature, over different parts of the Earth it might obtain a position of stable equilibrium and revolve with the earth without relative motion; but this never can be, for the Sun's rays heat it irregularly, as different parts of the earth in succession come under their influence, and currents of heated and cold air are in incessant circulation. Vapor of water rising from the sea, air, and land, and acts as the agent of change.

Hence arises those alternations of rain and drought, of calm and tempest, of heat and cold, which have so powerful an influence on all living beings, and above all on man from age to age, from the very earliest period of which we have any account, these changing and shifting conditions have been the subject of most minute remark, but it is only late that we have begun to seek for rational causes, by carefully observing and recording the exact nature of changes, and the times at which they take place.

To predict changes in the weather, with any certainty, was long the work only of the superstitious, the foolish, and the ignorant.

But means have been obtained by which the most essential changes can be watched, and even dry and uninteresting to us, hours, and even days, are foreseen to come, in my opinion, of sea, land, and air.

In the case of storms, not a number of an entire series of storms as the path of a planet in the heavens. The careful navigator sees a storm coming when there is no little cloud, even of the bigness of a hand; he knows how, and when it will reach the place where he is, and what he must do if he would escape from its violence. The day may come when we shall be equally exact, we may be informed of the probable weather a still longer time beforehand; but we may observe more observations to be made, and our means of understanding before this is likely to happen.

We will now proceed to give an account of the science of meteorology as it now exists.

Our atmosphere is not a mass of dry gases composed only of that mixture of dry gases for our principal and essential ingredients, and always had an equal temperature, over different parts of the Earth it might obtain a position of stable equilibrium and revolve with the earth without relative motion; but this never can be, for the Sun's rays heat it irregularly, as different parts of the earth in succession come under their influence, and currents of heated and cold air are in incessant circulation. Vapor of water rising from the sea, air, and land, and acts as the agent of change.

Hence arises those alternations of rain and drought, of calm and tempest, of heat and cold, which have so powerful an influence on all living beings, and above all on man from age to age, from the very earliest period of which we have any account, these changing and shifting conditions have been the subject of most minute remark, but it is only late that we have begun to seek for rational causes, by carefully observing and recording the exact nature of changes, and the times at which they take place.

LATE TELEGRAM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 13th December, 1871.

No statement in the gravity of this assumption of the Prince of Wales. Intense anxiety and promptly are felt throughout England and America.

Parliament meets on the 23rd January.

GOVERNMENT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

The Court sat yesterday to hear appeals from the assessors of the validators in respect of the Police and Lighting Rates.

Mr. S. D. Sisson appealed from the valuation of two godowns Nos. 26 I, and 26 K, Praya East, which had been valued this year at \$1,300 each, and were now valued for next year at \$1,300 each.

Mr. Alford, one of the validators, stated that he had increased the valuation for three reasons: first, that the McGregor Barracks adjoining the premises had this year been let by Mr. Sisson for an increased sum, showing an increased value of property in the neighbourhood; second, that the valuation of property in the neighbourhood was raised in the aggregate by \$100,000 this year; third, that the premises in question were not of the proposed size, according to evidence produced before the select committee, of which Mr. Honer was a member, which enhanced the value of property in that neighbourhood.

Mr. Honer thought the third reason would be good for an increased assessment next year, but not for this year.

Mr. Alford said that the fact that the company had got their charter was sufficient to add to the value of leases now let, and to the McGregor Barracks, which were not of the proposed size, according to evidence produced before the select committee, of which Mr. Honer was a member, which enhanced the value of property in that neighbourhood.

The Barometer or weight of air, is disregarded as a weather-gauge, but it is good for the measurement of pressure of the air, but it does not affect the weather generally follows the rise and fall of mercury in the tube.

Used by the anerometer, or wind-measurer, the direction of the wind and the force with which it blows, two other air meteors may be compared, and are found to have a close relation to each other. The wind gauge, indeed, is quite as invariably used, whether it be a pressure gauge, or a thermometer, or heat-measurer.

Water of vapor is present in the air at all times, but more in proportion as the air is warmer.

Mr. Sisson said some alterations had been made in the barrows, and had found

the value of leases now let, and to the McGregor Barracks, which were not of the proposed size, according to evidence produced before the select committee, of which Mr. Honer was a member, which enhanced the value of property in that neighbourhood.

The Barometer or weight of air, is disregarded as a weather-gauge, but it is good for the measurement of pressure of the air, but it does not affect the weather generally follows the rise and fall of mercury in the tube.

Used by the anerometer, or wind-measurer,

the direction of the wind and the force with

which it blows, two other air meteors may be

compared, and are found to have a close

relation to each other. The wind gauge, indeed,

is quite as invariably used, whether it be a

pressure gauge, or a thermometer, or heat-measurer.

Water of vapor is present in the air at all

times, but more in proportion as the air is warmer.

Mr. Sisson said some alterations had been made in the barrows, and had found

the value of leases now let, and to the McGregor Barracks, which were not of the proposed size, according to evidence produced before the select committee, of which Mr. Honer was a member, which enhanced the value of property in that neighbourhood.

The Barometer or weight of air, is disregarded as a weather-gauge, but it is good for the measurement of pressure of the air, but it does not affect the weather generally follows the rise and fall of mercury in the tube.

Used by the anerometer, or wind-measurer,

the direction of the wind and the force with

which it blows, two other air meteors may be

compared, and are found to have a close

relation to each other. The wind gauge, indeed,

is quite as invariably used, whether it be a

pressure gauge, or a thermometer, or heat-measurer.

Water of vapor is present in the air at all

times, but more in proportion as the air is warmer.

Mr. Sisson said some alterations had been made in the barrows, and had found

the value of leases now let, and to the McGregor Barracks, which were not of the proposed size, according to evidence produced before the select committee, of which Mr. Honer was a member, which enhanced the value of property in that neighbourhood.

The Barometer or weight of air, is disregarded as a weather-gauge, but it is good for the measurement of pressure of the air, but it does not affect the weather generally follows the rise and fall of mercury in the tube.

Used by the anerometer, or wind-measurer,

the direction of the wind and the force with

which it blows, two other air meteors may be

compared, and are found to have a close

relation to each other. The wind gauge, indeed,

is quite as invariably used, whether it be a

pressure gauge, or a thermometer, or heat-measurer.

Water of vapor is present in the air at all

times, but more in proportion as the air is warmer.

Mr. Sisson said some alterations had been made in the barrows, and had found

the value of leases now let, and to the McGregor Barracks, which were not of the proposed size, according to evidence produced before the select committee, of which Mr. Honer was a member, which enhanced the value of property in that neighbourhood.

The Barometer or weight of air, is disregarded as a weather-gauge, but it is good for the measurement of pressure of the air, but it does not affect the weather generally follows the rise and fall of mercury in the tube.

Used by the anerometer, or wind-measurer,

the direction of the wind and the force with

which it blows, two other air meteors may be

compared, and are found to have a close

relation to each other. The wind gauge, indeed,

is quite as invariably used, whether it be a

pressure gauge, or a thermometer, or heat-measurer.

Water of vapor is present in the air at all

times, but more in proportion as the air is warmer.

Mr. Sisson said some alterations had been made in the barrows, and had found

the value of leases now let, and to the McGregor Barracks, which were not of the proposed size, according to evidence produced before the select committee, of which Mr. Honer was a member, which enhanced the value of property in that neighbourhood.

The Barometer or weight of air, is disregarded as a weather-gauge, but it is good for the measurement of pressure of the air, but it does not affect the weather generally follows the rise and fall of mercury in the tube.

Used by the anerometer, or wind-measurer,

the direction of the wind and the force with

which it blows, two other air meteors may be

compared, and are found to have a close

has issued orders to the authorities at the ports to prevent any vessel carrying the greatest weight of arms from entering any port in China in order to prevent any attempt at a bombardment. The Correctional Tribunal of the Shantung accepted Mr. Place's protest, ex-Chancellor Gifford of New York, of the object of having distinguished the Government in the purchase of arms during the late war. The number of Chinese prisoners set at liberty up to the 15th inst. 3,916.

According to a letter from Bradfield which has reached Constantinople, the presence of the English Ambassador has caused the Turks to withdraw their troops into its rear, and they have made themselves masters of Mardin and Shiraz.

The French captured at Peiping by American troops on the occasion of the raid across the Canadian border have been released on this ground, the offence with which they were charged was committed on British territory.

A telegram from New York states that the mercantile and shipping business, and about 3000 temporary dwellings have been erected.

The European and North American Railway has been opened with great ceremony. The opening was graced by the presence of the President of the United States and the Governor-General of the Dominion. Both these high personages made complimentary speeches, and regarded the opening of the railway as a new epoch in the history of the country.

An order of the Chinese Council was held yesterday at Guilford, to which Mr. Liang San, the President of the Seine and Mr. Vautrin, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, were introduced, and presented an address of thanks to the city for the support rendered to Paris in February last. In memory of these benefits, M. Say presented the Corporation the bronze medal of the globe, which before its distribution, and two weeks ago, had been sent to him.

The whole proceedings were of a highly interesting character.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the cause of the stranding of the emigrant ship *Ulysses* on the coast of the Isle of Wight was brought to a close yesterday at Greenwich. The judgment of the court was that the vessel was lost through an error of judgment on the part of the pilot who was bound to bring her to the nearest port, but it was concluded that she was becalmed, which was what he was unable to do.

The court also decided that the captain was not relieved of responsibility by the pilot's presence, and his certificate was, therefore, suspended for three months.

At the Hampshire Hospital inquiry yesterday it was stated on the part of the managers that at the request of the Court, they had taken steps to call Mr. Winstanley, whose name often been mentioned in the trials, as a witness, as a witness of the trial, but he had left the country and could not be found. The Court intimated that it was very important that he should be produced.

Some further evidence was given for the manager, but no new facts were elicited.

The Rev. Mr. Watson was brought before the police magistrate at Ipswich yesterday, when the Hon. Mr. Thackeray appeared, as counsel for his defence. The trial was only a repetition of that which had already taken place.

The trial was remanded in order to allow time for a chemical analysis of the blood stains, and the bottle whose contents are supposed to have made him insensible at the time when he was apprehended. Even now the unhappy man seems unable to comprehend the gravity of his position.

#### BRITISH JURYMEN.

(*Post-Mall Gazette*)

The obstinate stupidity of British juries is proverbial, and it is frequently attributed to the fact that they sit in the dark, that they owe to the public and allow their personal inclinations to influence their judgment is perfectly useless. But still, when they openly outrage all rules of common sense, and even decency, it is only proper that they should be blamed, at least the interests of the community are, at least as worthy of consideration as those of the prisoner to whom alone they seem to extend their sympathy.

Mr. Walker was charged with having, while stealing an umbrella, a leather bag, mosquito cape, and other articles, the property of Mr. Perry, Piper, who engaged his cab in the City, directing him to drive to Battersea. Mr. Walker relieved the monotony of the journey by driving against a woman in the Buckingham Palace-road, and knocking her down, and on Mr. Piper's remonstrance despatched her to the surgeon. Mr. Walker drove off with Mr. Piper's property. The next day a police-inspector paid Walker a visit at his own house, and on asking him what he had done with the things he had thus taken possession of, was naïvely informed that he, Mr. Walker, had "made away" with them. The umbrella was, however, found under some stones in a back yard, and of the articles were found in the lock of a small umbrella which Mr. Walker carried.

It was the prisoner said he had some time ago received an injury to his head, since which time he had not always known what he was about, and his counsel urged that fear of being arrested for injuring the woman was the sole cause of the concealment of the property by his interesting client. The jury were so much moved at this account of Mr. Walker's state of chronic nervousness, and his fits of forgetfulness that they found him "not guilty" to the charge, and a violent disgust of the judge, who exclaimed, "Not guilty, gentlemen! Well, then, take care of what you ride in!" It matters little to the public whether the jurymen who returned this marvellous verdict are knocked down in the street by a cabman who admits that at times he does not know "what he is about," or whether a cabman labouring under this affliction drives off with the property. It is a relief to the public if it can be known that drivers of public vehicles are granted to drivers who in moments of hallucination be like Mr. Walker, and it is to be hoped that this gentleman's licence will not be renewed until he has fully recovered the injury to his head, which is productive of such serious consequences to his fellow-creatures.

**NOTICES OF FIRMS.**

THE partnership hitherto existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. P. F. DA SILVA will continue the business of General Commissioner Agent, under the same style of DA SILVA & CO., and will liquidate all outstanding accounts, while Mr. C. V. M. MARQUES will carry on the business of Auctioneer and General Commissary Agent under the firm of MARQUES & CO.

P. F. DA SILVA,  
C. V. M. MARQUES.  
1v 2145 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.

THE Partnership of HUTCHINGS AND CAMPBELL has been dissolved by mutual consent.

FRANCIS HUTCHINGS,  
PATRICK CAMPBELL.  
3125 Swallow, 11th December, 1871.

**NOTICE.**

THE business hitherto carried on at this place under the style of HAUSCHILD & SONNSEN having been amalgamated with our both Mr. L. HAUSCHILD and Mr. C. G. SONNSEN have the pleasure to announce to their friends and customers that they will consist of one firm.

Mr. WM. G. HALE,  
L. HAUSCHILD,  
F. SONNSEN.  
WM. G. HALE & CO.  
1744 Salter, 1st October, 1871.

**NOTICE.**

M. R. WILLIAM HINSEY MOORE and  
OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.

LAMBERT ATKINSON & CO.  
1128 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

**NOTICE.**

M. R. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL  
is authorised to sign one firm from the date.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & CO.  
1829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOCHE in our firm, ceased on the 23rd of July by mutual consent, and shall cease on the 1st of August, 1872. The bill, the gentleman said, it was useless talking about. The bill was passed, and he did not believe there was any person in the room had any doubt about it. Mr. Glynn denied that the session had been a barren one, and asked what had the Government done generally? They had, an education minister, which is a good thing. The bill had been a great stroke. The had arranged a most difficult diplomatic question. They had got rid of the scandal of purchase—a system condemned by two committees,

by justice, by law, and by the general feeling of the majority of the country. He did not believe in it, but the greatest objection was, that a Committee of the Senate had acquitted Mr. Place, the French ex-Chancellor of New York, of the offence of having defrauded the Government in the purchase of arms during the late war. The number of Chinese prisoners set at liberty up to the 15th inst. 3,916.

According to a letter from Bradfield which has reached Constantinople, the presence of the English Ambassador has caused the Turks to withdraw their troops into its rear, and they have made themselves masters of Mardin and Shiraz.

The French captured at Peiping by American troops on the occasion of the raid across the Canadian border have been released on this ground, the offence with which they were charged was committed on British territory.

A telegram from New York states that the mercantile and shipping business, and about 3000 temporary dwellings have been erected.

The European and North American Railway has been opened with great ceremony. The opening was graced by the presence of the President of the United States and the Governor-General of the Dominion. Both these high personages made complimentary speeches, and regarded the opening of the railway as a new epoch in the history of the country.

An order of the Chinese Council was held yesterday at Guilford, to which Mr. Liang San, the President of the Seine and Mr. Vautrin, President of the Municipal Council of Paris, were introduced, and presented an address of thanks to the city for the support rendered to Paris in February last. In memory of these benefits, M. Say presented the Corporation the bronze medal of the globe, which before its distribution, and two weeks ago, had been sent to him.

The whole proceedings were of a highly interesting character.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

The Chinese Ambassador, the Foreign Minister, and the Foreign Minister of France, have been received by the Emperor.

## Extracts.

Saturday Review.

The phenomena known as spiritualistic have been recently attracting some attention; chiefly, as it would seem, owing to the behaviors having adopted a quasi-scientific physiologist. The mere name of "psychic force" persuades a number of ignorant persons unconscious of their ignorance in that, because it has rendered some strange things credible, it justifies us in believing many strange things whatever—that a power which has so imposing a name must have some corresponding reality. Other persons, we regret to say, who have some genuine, though limited, scientific pretensions, have given the weight of their authority to the supposed discoveries. What real importance should be attributed to their speculations may be learnt from a very interesting article in the current number of the *Quarterly Review*. Meanwhile the London Dialectical Society has published a Report of the investigations undertaken by its Committee, and that Report is in some respects so curious that we propose to set a few words about it, without discussing the general bearings of a question on which enough has been said by competent persons. The Committee prefix to a volume of considerable size a summary of the results obtained. They state that, besides receiving a variety of evidence, they divided themselves into six Sub-Committees. These Sub-Committees held a number of meetings, and their Reports as the Committee's state, "substantially corroborate each other, and would appear to establish" various propositions; that heavy bodies have been frequently moved and sounds produced without any muscular action, and that a code of signals having been established, various communications are maintained—though it is not said from whom. The Committee call attention to the fact that many of the persons thus corroborating each other were originally sceptics. We are duly impressed, and turn to the Reports of the Sub-Committees in question. Here we find that Sub-Committee No. 2 professes to have witnessed all the phenomena described, and in very startling forms. Sub-Committee No. 1 saw tables moved without contact with any human being, and Sub-Committee No. 3 saw tables move under the influence of, as they supposed, very inadequate force. Sub-Committee No. 4 saw nothing. Sub-Committee No. 5 saw nothing, and heard only a few raps, though they were honoured by the presence of Mr. Home. Sub-Committee No. 6 saw nothing whatever, and of the remaining three, one only held the so-called communication by means of signals. And yet the Committee calmly states that the Report substantially corroborate each other, and that a "large majority of the Committee have become actually witnesses to several phases of the phenomena without the aid or presence of any professional medium." What is meant by "substantial corroboration" we must leave to be decided by persons who call themselves a Dialectical Society. We could not, under the circumstances, very well imagine less corroboration, as we understand the term. We will next endeavour to form some estimate of the acuteness of the Sub-Committee which was most remarkable narrative which it records, and which we have no space to give at length, depends for its point chiefly upon the following circumstance. A spirit revealed to the party that his executor had embezzled certain money which the spirit had left to one of the ladies present. Now, as it is said, neither the lady nor any other person had been previously aware of this fact, and so far from suspecting the executor, she had made him a handsome present for his kind discharge of his duty. On investigation, however, it turned out that the spirit was correct in his statement, and the Committee wondered greatly at the unaccountable revelation thus made. It is a very pretty story, but two remarks must be added. In the first place, the investigation above-mentioned consisted in the lady's husband referring to certain "letters" which were in his wife's possession, and which had not been looked at for years. It is clear, then, that she had looked at them, and that she might have ascertained the facts for herself. The question is whether we are to believe that a spirit gave her the information some years afterwards through a table or whether she had some dim recollection of the facts, and unconsciously directed the utterances of the table by a process too familiar to need explanation. There is, yet a third hypothesis, which, as not complimentary to the lady's sincerity, we decline to state explicitly; but it certainly seems more probable than the interference of a spirit. In fact, the wonder disappears as soon as we see that the information was easily accessible without a trace of supernatural means. But, in the next place, Dr. Edmunds tells us in a very sensible letter that the report of this incident as first composed was substantially different, and that, on his pointing out an "internal incoherence or contradiction," it was rewritten. The writer of the Report tries to put a different colour upon this incident; but when the evidence as to the most wonderful story related is thus confused and uncertain, we hope that we are not very sceptical in treating the whole affair as too absurd to deserve further notice.

The whole of the evidence collected by the Sub-Committee may be put in two words. Setting aside the silly rapping stories related by one Sub-Committee alone, it does appear that certain ladies and gentlemen sitting in a room saw, or thought they saw, a table move without being touched, or without being affected by any adequate muscular force. If this phenomenon had been properly verified by scientific observers, it would doubtless deserve further investigation; but the vague and loose manner in which all the circumstances are reported makes it quite impossible for us to attach the slightest value to the facts, or to conjecture the most probable explanation. It may, however, be noticed that the state of mind of the witness is one material consideration. Most people have seen ghosts enough, according to Coleridge's saying, to cease to be surprised in treating the whole affair as too absurd to deserve further notice.

The whole of the evidence collected by the Sub-Committee may be put in two words. Setting aside the silly rapping stories related by one Sub-Committee alone, it does appear that certain ladies and gentlemen sitting in a room saw, or thought they saw, a table move without being touched, or without being affected by any adequate muscular force. If this phenomenon had been properly verified by scientific observers, it would doubtless deserve further investigation; but the vague and loose manner in which all the circumstances are reported makes it quite impossible for us to attach the slightest value to the facts, or to conjecture the most probable explanation. It may, however, be noticed that the state of mind of the witness is one material consideration. Most people have seen ghosts enough, according to Coleridge's saying, to cease to be surprised in treating the whole affair as too absurd to deserve further notice.

We fear that these ladies, and that this is really the most practical method from the Report, were trying a very dangerous experiment. Dr. Edmunds tells us that of the few people whom he has known engaged in such pursuits, one has become the subject of "well marked mental illness," and another is in a lunatic asylum; whilst a member of one of the Sub-Committees who took part in an exciting sally has since been seized with a mysterious form of paralysis. It is comparatively a slight evil that a knot of curious persons should talk inconceivable nonsense, or form evidence out of all shape, and proclaim imaginary discoveries. But anybody who has seen something of the working of Spiritualism here and in America knows that sensitive and exitable persons are running a risk of a most serious kind. The inquirers may be simply making fools of themselves, and many of their admirers, but they are making lunatics of others; and little as they may be conscious of their responsibility, we are inclined to speak of their proceedings with dismation rather than ridicule.

One remark may be added on a subject which is sufficiently humiliating to sensible men. This volume contains a letter from Mr. Wallace, who is a believer, and who goes at some length into an argument which we frequently hear. It is, said, science has revealed phenomena which once seemed to be incredible, but are now explicable by known laws, why should it not reveal equally startling discoveries in a different sphere of inquiry? Why are not spirits to be received as well as electric telegraphs? Without going into the details of this analogy, there is one simple remark which may do for unskeptical persons. When a true scientist has been discovered, it may always be verified, and it is in fact in many cases tested daily by crucial experiments. When Franklin had once discovered that lightning was produced by an electric discharge, any qualified observer could repeat his experiments and successfully throughout the civilized world. When the electric telegraph has once been set to work, everybody may satisfy himself a dozen times a day that it really does what it professes to do. The wretched imposture of Spiritualists differs in every way in both these respects. So far from being able to repeat the experiments, the believers proclaim in the strongest way that the phenomena will only take place in the most carious manner, and, singularly enough, they take place for the most part in darkened rooms and in the absence of scientific observers. If they are simply delusions, this is precisely what we should expect; if they depend upon any such thing as a "psychic force," it must be entirely different from all other sources with which we are acquainted.

Mr. Wallace's letter is as follows:

"I SAW payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, and LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly

1 SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD.

EXCELS OF Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents,

Hongkong and Shanghai.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding Ten days 1/4 of the annual rate

Not exceeding 1 month 1/2 do.

Above 1 month 3 do.

and not exceed 3 do.

Above 3 months 6 do.

and not exceed 6 do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, st 175 Hongkong, 15th August, 1868.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days 1/4 of the annual rate

Not exceeding 1 month 1/2 do.

Above 1 month 3 do.

and not exceed 3 do.

Above 3 months 6 do.

and not exceed 6 do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, of 694 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at its current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO., Agents, 413 St. John's, 7th June, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

Agents, The Queen Insurance Company, 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE LONDON & ASBURTON INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, AD 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here or in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £25,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., Agents, 1271 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, Detached & semi-detached Dwellings, and other buildings removed from town, 1/4 per cent, and their contents.

Other dwelling houses, used directly as such, and their contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, etc., and 1/4 per cent, of their contents.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of 882 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

DETACHED & semi-detached Dwellings, 1/4 per cent.

Houses, removed from town, 1/4 per cent.

Other dwelling houses, strictly as such, and their contents, 1/2 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, etc., and 1/4 per cent, of their contents.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of 882 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

INDIA AND OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.

Paid up Capital £500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & CO., Agents, 1272 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INSURANCE ON MARINE RISKS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., Agents, 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

COMMISSIONERS.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO., Agents, 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & CO., Agents, 1272 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15/-.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 4, Praya, 1563 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yoko-hama, are prepared to accept Marine risks at current rates.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 4, Praya, 1563 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yoko-hama, are prepared to accept Marine risks at current rates.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yoko-hama, are prepared to accept Marine risks at current rates.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yoko-hama, are prepared to accept Marine risks at current rates.

GILMAN & CO., Agents, 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yoko-hama, are prepared to accept Marine risks at current rates.